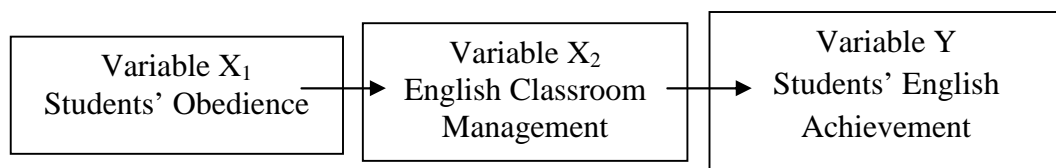


CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Research Design

This research was a correlational research. According to Creswell, this research is a quantitative method of research in which investigators measure the degree of association or relation between two or more variables using the statistical procedure of correlational analysis.³⁴ This research is intended to find out the contribution of students' obedience and English classroom management towards their English achievement at the second year students of State Junior High School 1 Kampar. This research consists of three variables. They are students' obedience as variable X_1 , English Classroom management as variable X_2 , and students' English achievement as variable Y. The design of the research is pictured by the following term:³⁵



B. The Location and Time of the Research

This research was conducted at the second year students of state junior high school 1 Kampar. It was done in March 2014.

³⁴ John W Creswell. *Loc.Cit.*, 356.

³⁵ Sugiyono. *Statistika untuk Penelitian*. (Bandung: Alfabeta. 2009), p. 6.

C. The Subject of the Research

The subject of this research were the second year students of State Junior High School 1 Kampar.

D. The Object of the Research

The object of this research was to analyze whether there is significant contribution of students' obedience and English classroom management toward their English achievement the second year students of state junior high school 1 Kampar

E. Population and Sample

1. Population of the Research

The population of this research was the second year students of state junior high school 1 Kampar. It is consists of 271 students who are occupied 9 classes. To make it clearer, here is a table related to the population:

Tabel III.1
Population of the research

No	Class	The Number of student	Male	Female
1	VIII A	30	12	18
2	VIII B	29	12	17
3	VIII C	29	11	18
4	VIII D	29	12	17
5	VIII E	29	14	15
6	VIII F	31	16	15
7	VIII G	32	15	17
8	VIII H	31	16	15
9	VIII I	30	10	20
Total		271	119	152

2. Sample of the Research

A Sample is portion of a population. Considering the number of population, the writer took the sample by using cluster random sampling. According to Gay and Peter, cluster random sampling is the process of selecting a sample in such a way that all individuals in the defined population have an equal and independent chance of being selecting for the sample.³⁶ Cluster random sampling select groups, not individuals. All the members of selected group have similar characteristic.³⁷

In line to Suharsimi Arikunto, if the population is homogenous enough, for the population which is less than 100 persons, the sample is take all, but if the population is more than 100 persons, the sample is taken between 20-25% or more than it.³⁸ In this research, the researcher takes two of nine classes as the sample. They were class VIII A and VIII B. So that the total sample of this research is 59 students.

Table III.2
The sample of the research

No	Class	The number of students	male	Female
1	VIII A	30	12	18
2	VIII B	29	12	17
total		59	26	33

³⁶ L.R Gay and Peter Airasian, *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Application*. (Prentice-hall, inc. 2000), p. 129.

³⁷ Ibid., 129.

³⁸ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian satuan pendekatan praktik*, (Jakarta: PT. Asdi Mahasatya, 2006), p. 134.

F. The Instrument of Collecting Data

To get data from this research, the writer used two instruments, they are questionnaire and documentation.

1. Questionnaire

In this research, questionnaire was used in getting the data from the Subject of the research. This instrument was used to find out the independent variables, they were students' obedience (X1) and English classroom management (X2). The items of the questionnaire were constructed based on the indicators of both independent variables. The writer used likert scale for the alternative answer of the questionnaire; they are always, frequently, occasionally, rarely, and never.³⁹ Then, each answer of each item was associated with a point value. It can be seen in the following table:⁴⁰

Table III.3
The score of each item in the questionnaire

Frequency	Score of Statement
Always	5
Frequently	4
Occasionally	3
Rarely	2
Never	1

The items of the questionnaire were constructed based on the indicators of Students' obedience and Classroom management. The blue prints of questionnaire are as follows:

³⁹ Marguirite G. Lodico, Dean T. Spaulding and Katherine H. voegtle. *Methods in Educational Research form Theory to Practice* (San Francisco: Jossey Bass, 2006), p 107.

⁴⁰ L. R. Gay and Peter Airasian, *Loc.Cit.*, 128.

Table III.4
Students Obedience's

No	Indicators of Students' Obedience	Number of Items
1	The students understand well about the rules which should be obeyed in the class during teaching and learning process.	1-4
2	The students are aware about their roles in classroom rules.	5-8
3	The students respect the rules which are made, either by teacher or themselves.	9-12
4	The students help each other in obeying the rules.	13-16
5	The students are consistent in doing the rules in their class.	17-20

Table III.5
Classroom Management

No	Indicators of Classroom Management	Number of Items
1	The teacher gives and explains some rules and procedure to the students.	1-4
2	The teacher reminds his students and gives them punishment.	5-8
3	Both of the students and teacher have a good relationship.	9-12
4	The teacher and all members of the class are involved in making some classroom rules.	13-16
5	The teacher is consistent and proactive in doing the English classroom management.	17-20

2. Documentation

Documentation means that the data is obtained by collecting the written archives such as books, documents, journals and so on.⁴¹ In this research, the data about the students' achievement in English was obtained by having their score for the examination conducted by the school. That is why this technique is called as documentation.

⁴¹ Hartono. *Statistik Untuk Penelitian*. (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2008), p. 128.

English were obtained through the examination conducted by the school, the writer interpreted the students' score or achievement into some measurable categories as follows:⁴²

Table III.6
The Category of Students' Achievement

Scores	Category
91 – 100	Excellent
76 – 90	Very good
61 – 75	Good
51 – 60	Enough
0 - 50	Poor

G. The Techniques of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data of the contribution of students' obedience and English classroom management toward their English achievement, the researcher will analyze it statistically. Then, to find out whether there is contribution of students' obedience and English classroom management towards their English achievement the researcher used the Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient (r) by using SPSS 16.0 program. By considering the degree of freedom (df) = N – nr; (N= number of sample, nr= number of variable)

Statistically the Hypotheses are:

$$H_a : r_o > r_{table}$$

⁴² Daryanto, *administrasi pendidikan*, (Jakarta, Rineka Cipta, 2010) p. 154.

$$H_o : r_o = r_{table}$$

H_a is accepted if $r_o > r_{table}$ or there is a significant positive correlation between the students' obedience and English classroom management toward their English achievement. H_o is accepted if $r_o = r_{table}$ or there is no significant positive correlation between the students' obedience and English classroom management toward their English achievement. In the process of data analysis, the researcher used the SPSS (statistical package for the society science) program 16.0.⁴³

H. Validity and Reliability of Instrument

To obtain the data from the respondents, the writer made try out the questionnaire to determine the validity and reliability of the instruments.

1. Validity

Creswell stated that validity is the individual's scores from an instrument make sense, meaningful, enable you, as the researcher, to draw good conclusions from the sample you are studying to the population.⁴⁴ It means that validity is the extent to which inferences made from assessment results are appropriate, meaningful, and useful in terms of the purpose of the assessment.

To analyze the validity of data, the writer used SPSS 16.0 program. The following table is the criteria of items validity.

⁴³ Hartono, SPSS 16.0 *Analisis Data statistik dan penelitian* (Pekanbaru: Zanafra, 2008), p. 53.

⁴⁴ Creswell. *Loc.Cit.*, 169.

Table III.7
The criteria of items validity

R	Interpretation
$0,80 < r \leq 1,00$	Very High
$0,60 < r \leq 0,79$	High
$0,40 < r \leq 0,59$	Average
$0,20 < r \leq 0,39$	Low
$0,00 < r \leq 0,19$	Very Low

Based on the try out result of the instrument validity to the 20 items, it showed that all of the items were valid. It means that the instrument could be used in this research. In the following table is the result of the instrument validity.

Table III.8
The analysis of questionnaire validity

Item	r	Validity	Status
1	0.42	Average	Valid
2	0.46	Average	Valid
3	0.44	Average	Valid
4	0.44	Average	Valid
5	0.42	Average	Valid
6	0.53	Average	Valid
7	0.54	Average	Valid
8	0.42	Average	Valid
9	0.42	Average	Valid
10	0.42	Average	Valid
11	0.43	Average	Valid
12	0.58	Average	Valid
13	0.46	Average	Valid
14	0.5	Average	Valid
15	0.43	Average	Valid
16	0.68	High	Valid
17	0.62	High	Valid
18	0.63	High	Valid
19	0.49	Average	Valid
20	0.42	Average	Valid

2. Reliability

Brown says that reliability has to do with accuracy of measurement. This kind of accuracy was reflected in obtaining of similar results when measurement was repeated on different occasion or with different instruments or by different person. The characteristic of reliability was sometimes termed consistency.⁴⁵ The following table is the level of internal consistency of Cronbach Alpha.

Table III.9
A commonly accepted rule of thumb for describing internal consistency by using cronbach alpha

Cronbach Alpha	Internal Consistency
.9	Excellent
.9 > .8	Good
.8 > .7	Acceptable
.7 > .6	Questionable
.6 > .5	Poor
.5 >	Unacceptable

To obtain the reliability of the questionnaire given, the writer used SPSS 16.0 program to find out whether the questionnaire is reliable or not.

Table III.10
Cronbach Alpha Table

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.710	20

⁴⁵ H. Douglas Brown. *Language Assessment: Principles and Classroom Practices*. (New York: Pearson Education Inc, 2003), p. 19

From the table above, it can be seen that the value of cronbach's alpha is that 0.710. Then, the writer compared r_{11} to r_t . The $r_{11} = 0.710$ was higher than r_t at significant level 5%, is 0.250 and at 1% level of significance was 0.325 where r_t ($dk = N - 1 = 58$). It meant that the items were reliable, in which the value of internal consistency was $.8 > .710$.7, so the reliability of questionnaire was acceptable.